



Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1869.

Patchwork—the "Democratic" platform.

Furniture dealers call single bedsteads "Susan Anthony's."—*Exchange.*
They must be "sacked," then.

A Maryland convict has been let out to \$80,000 and can't get out to spend it.—*Exchange.*
Both he and his money are locked up.

The person who defends Byron will get kicked—anyhow he'll get hit by Harriet Beecher's toe!—*Exchange.*

Carlyle thinks we are rushing to sell with desperate velocity.—*Exchange.*
Well, he ought to be at home to receive his visitors.

"Brick" Pomeroy contends that a man can be a Democrat and still be a drunkard. We appreciate his motive, but are compelled to doubt the truth of his theory.

An exchange announces that FRANK P. BLAIR is in the "Assurance business." FRANK always was in that business and always had too much assurance at that.

he Chinese in California have learned to "strike."—*Exchange.*
They will learn anything mean with the greatest ease.

An article is going the rounds, headed, "Can a Chicago man Tell the truth."
There is no manner of determining that knotty point as no Chicago man has ever been known to attempt such a thing.

While a minister at Greenville, Ill., was attending Sabbath-school, a man named Shaw stole his horse.—*Exchange.*
A man that would do a dirty trick like that ought to be shot.

Dayton, Ohio, has got its water-works on the brain.—*N. Y. Democrat.*
O, Ohio! Funny place, ain't it. Now, in New York editors, the place where the brain should be has got its water-works!

A two-headed girl is exhibiting at Providence. What a millinery bill her future husband will have to pay.—*N. Y. Democrat.*
This proves the falsity of the adage "two heads are better than one."

The west has got the base ball fever.—*Philadelphia Press.*
Yes, and, judging from the tour of the "Red Stockings" the North has suffered from the effects of it.

"Madge Robertson, sister of the dramatist, was married a fortnight since, and celebrated her wedding night by playing in 'As You Like It' with her husband."
All of which we consider to have been eminently proper.

The Standard, alluding to the *Sentinel's* assertion that it (the Standard) was "preparing to turn," cannot imagine what it is to turn into. Easy enough of solution—why, turn honest, we hope.—*Wilmington News.*

Honest! We always have been honest. Why don't the *Sentinel* and *News* try a little of their own prescription—there would be less pro-prescription if they would.

And now the Memphis, Tenn., *Avalanche* comes down on him in this fashion: "The chronic itch for holding office has broken out on Andy Johnson in blotches as big as a goose's head."—*Exchange.*

Don't think he has anything in his head and not much in his body. His itch is "an itching palm." The blotches are most probably run blossoms, as A. J. is fond of drinking between drinks.

The Post has come out for Solomon. If any doubt of his desertion existed, it is set at rest now.—*Chicago Equivocal.*

Down this way we thought that Solomon had been dead some time, but it seems that he still lives in Chicago. Judas, too, who was thought to be dead is still living and wants to be United States Senator from Tennessee.

George L. Loring, of New York, started a few days since on a cruise round the world. He travels in his own yacht.—*Exchange.*

It will be a hard job for any other yacht to beat his as he can make any fine cut he chooses and is up to all kinds of snuff.—*Baltimore Standard.*

All very true, Bro. Pike, but suppose the yacht dips, how then? Wouldn't he get plucked?—*Wm. Cox.*

Plucked! No, he'll get mad and stamp and some revenue fellow would come along and say the stamps were right and sell his vessel for two dollars and a half.—*Baltimore Standard.*

Lottard can stem the current on a pin, and he won't yield to a sea breeze.—*Norfolk Day Book.*
Such puns must come from a pungent ghost. We've got enough and are willing to stop. We shall now devote ourselves to the poets for that last mad makes us feel like going to *Chatter!*

The Salisbury *Examiner* iterates and reiterates the charge that "only one half" the money that is collected from the people as taxes ever reaches the Treasury. In support of this charge it quotes from a letter written in 1867, in which a statement partially to that effect is made. We have no doubt that a great deal of swindling was perpetrated in 1867-'68, for the most of these swindlers had the taxes were appointed by ANDREW JOHNSON, and his appointees never did turn out well.

At the present time, however, probably no country in the world receives its taxes so strictly as does the United States. Under the rigid and excellent management of the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Revenue there is no opportunity for dishonesty. That the revenues do reach the Treasury is fully proved by the returns of the amount received for taxes. In many districts, under the same circumstances, more than double the revenue is received now than was received from ANDREW JOHNSON'S officers. Thus it is manifest that the stealing was done by "Democrats." Under President GRANT'S administration there has been retrenchment and reform, and the taxes paid by the people are not stolen by dishonest officials.

The charge made by the *Examiner* is true of JOHNSON'S administration, but not true of GRANT'S. Therefore the arguments of the *Examiner* do not at all prove that repudiation is a good thing, but are simply a warning to the people to keep "Democrats" out of office.

And the people will do it.

Repudiation and the Workingmen.

The Salisbury *Examiner*, not exactly relishing the manner in which the STANDARD showed up the designs of the repudiation and the effects of repudiation, now avers that it is not its wish to repudiate the old debt or the debt of the State. It merely wishes to repudiate the debt created since the war.

The *Examiner* cannot determine what part of the debt will be repudiated in case of the success of the repudiation.

The State debt is a whole, and has no divisions. Either the whole must be paid or the whole must be repudiated.

Repudiation once triumphant, those who were powerful enough to start it would not be powerful enough to control it.

The mania once fairly started, every debt, National or State, would be repudiated by a nation gone mad with repudiation.

It is this madness against which we are endeavoring to protect the people of North Carolina.

It is the men who are endeavoring to inculcate the State with repudiation against whom we warn the people.

No man who advocates repudiation can be a friend to the workingman, because the workingman depends upon the employment given him by others, and

Repudiation would break down every industry of the country.

Repudiation would make us despised and distrusted by every nation of the world.

Our merchants would have to pay in advance for every article brought into the United States, and they would be unable to do so.

The trade of the country would be ruined and capital would be locked up. Almost every branch of industry would be broken up and hundreds of thousands of workingmen would be thrown out of employment.

Universal financial distrust would prevail and widespread ruin would be the result.

These would be some of the results of repudiation.

Hence no man who regards the welfare of the people can endorse repudiation for it would be the ruin of the people. The rich men would be the smallest sufferers for the amount of bonds held by any one rich man would not be enough to ruin him, while the poorest man would be ruined by the repudiation of the bonds of the poor men who depend upon a sound state of finance and business confidence to obtain employment.

Without confidence in the business men, no business will be done and the workingmen can obtain no employment and they and their families must inevitably suffer.

National taxation as now arranged falls lighter upon the workingman than upon any one else. If he does not make a certain amount he is not taxed at all.

The people understand this and will oppose the repudiation who, under the guise of friendship, are advancing measures which, if successful, will be the ruin of every workingman in the country.

Let the people remember this and refuse to trust the repudiation.

The Ku Klux Trials.

We have carefully refrained from saying anything concerning the trial which has been going on at New Bern, as we wished the people to see all the evidence presented in the case. Now, however, it will not be out of place to comment upon the facts elicited by the evidence given during the trial.

It has often been charged by Republican papers that many of the murders committed in Jones, Lenoir and other counties were the work of the Ku Klux. This has been recently denied by the Democratic papers, who have also denied the existence of any such organization as the Ku Klux KLAN.

In Jones and Lenoir counties the murders of COLGROVE, SHEPARD and others were said to have been done by horse-thieves and other desperate men, but any assertion that the Ku Klux could have a hand in it was hotly denied. The facts elicited from the testimony of the repentant Ku Klux at New Bern, however, give a flat contradiction to the assertions of the Democratic papers.

What are these facts?

Because the evidence which no man can dispute, that such an organization as the Ku Klux exists in North Carolina.

This organization calls itself the CONSTITUTIONAL UNION GUARD, or KU KLUX KLAN.

That it is formed for the purpose of defeating the Republican party, and to restore a "white man's government," or, in other words, for the purpose of doing what was failed to be accomplished by the rebellion.

That the members are sworn with a solemn oath to do all in their power to effect the objects of the organization, even to the taking of life, or swearing to a falsehood, to screen a comrade.

That the murder of Sheriff COLGROVE was done by the order of the Ku Klux KLAN; that other men were also marked as the victims of the assassin;

That the organization is widespread throughout the South, and that murder is the chosen weapon of these conspirators;

And these are the facts proved by the evidence. And how are they known?

Because the evidence is given by men who have been members of the K. K. G., and who have been witnesses to many of the crimes which have shocked the country.

The Tests of "Democracy."

For some years before the war it was a difficult matter to define the principles which were supposed to govern the Democratic party. Democracy North and Democracy South were two different things—each having several different and antagonistic planks in its platform.

Since the war the party which has assumed the name of the old Democracy has never been able to exactly tell what are its principles. Nor can its champions do so now. They at first contented themselves with declaring that their platform consisted in opposing everything supported by the Republican party.

This is still the announced platform of several Democratic papers, yet strange to say, these papers in the same breath in which they avow their opposing position to everything Republican, put themselves upon the Republican platform!

They are loud in their professions of the noble sincerity with which they adopt the doctrine of Universal Suffrage, yet hate the Republicans for having made it the law of the land thus far.

The people do not understand this contradictory course of the "Democratic" papers. They think, and justly too, that such an intense love of these papers for Universal Suffrage should prevent them from abusing Republicans for successfully carrying into effect the theory which our "Democratic" friends profess so strongly a admiration.

For the same reason we have never believed in the professions of the "Democratic" papers. Their conversion was sudden.

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A New Political Tone.

The disposition of the Southern people is peaceful. Our people are tired of the bitterness which has ruled all and ruined all for the past ten years.

The cessation of the war did not bring peace to the people. The passions which for four long years made the country one vast battlefield, upon which the blood of our nation was poured out like water, did not cease with the close of armed hostility.

They were but transplanted from the field of battle to the political campaign, and hate has striven against love, and the sound of angry strife has filled the land.

Moderate counsels have been spurned and have been most followed whose counsels have been the bitterest.

A whirlwind of hate has swept over the South, turning father against son, brother against brother and neighbor against neighbor. Every relation of life has been controlled by the passions and prejudices engendered by the politics of the day.

And the result?

Find it in the present disorganized state of society.

Find it in the bitter hate that has been every kindly feeling.

Find it in the stagnation of business and the universal commercial distrust which pervades the country.

Find it in the poverty of the people.

How long is this to continue?

How long the prosperity and happiness of the people to be sacrificed to the bitterness of the politicians?

The people ask these questions, and soon will DEMAND an answer.

The merchant, the doctor, the lawyer, the farmer, the mechanic, the laboring man, all say give us that peace without which we must suffer.

What is there for the people of the South to hate each other about?

Politics!

The same issues are professed by both parties, and with the exception of repudiation, there is no apparent difference between the platforms of the two opposing parties.

Then let the spirit of hatred which has so long injured every interest of the South be banished forever.

Let us work for the good, not for the injury, of our fellow-men. Let the strife of party be to build up our country—not to crush it down; to make the people happy and united—not miserable and divided.

Those who really wish well to the State, and really strive for the good of the people, will do all in their power to change the tone of politics.

They will endeavor to make the strife of party a future that it was before the war—a strife as to which shall do the most for the good of the people and for the honor of the nation.

This is what the happiness of the people requires, and what the people demand of their leaders.

And it is what every good man in the South, regardless of party, should be willing to do.

The Laws.

The opposition papers are raising a howl about the laws, and wish to know why they are not printed. The laws have been printed once, and twenty copies sent to every member of the Legislature, which it was thought would do much to give all desired information. In addition they were printed in several papers of the State, and thus told to the public. And now they are being printed again as fast as steam presses can print them, and faster than could be done by any other two offices in the State. This fact is known to some of the papers which are pretending to be so concerned about the State printing, and their clamor is only intended to mislead those who know nothing of the facts of the case. The amount of work to be done is more than five times as great as ever before and our presses are run day and night. The Legislature knowing how great was the amount of printing to be done made provisions to the printing of the laws passed by authorizing the publication of the laws in different newspapers, and by having the laws printed in pamphlet form and twenty copies sent to each member. The laws will be sent out in about three weeks from date, and then the people can see how the work has been done.

The British Press on Cotton.

The British press says the New York *Herald*, continues to be very much exercised about the supply of cotton. Every day or two there are leading articles and any amount of correspondence on the subject, and there is hardly any conceivable plan for increasing the production of the raw material that is not discussed. The insufficient supply is said to be a calamity and it is said to be owing to an increase of the consuming power at a time when the raw material is decreasing. A writer in the London *Times* takes a very sensible view of the matter when he argues that the true way to increase the production of cotton is for the manufacturers and capitalists of England to co-operate with the growers. That is, we suppose, to employ their capital in connection with the labor of the planters in order to stimulate a larger growth. This writer remarks, too, that it would be folly for the American planters to grow five millions of bales at double the expense of land and labor when the same profit can be realized from half that amount. But what are the English manufacturers and capitalists to use their money in co-operation with the growers? India and other countries have been tried, and a vast amount of capital has been sunk in the experiment. There is, however, one place in the world where raising cotton is not an uncertain experiment, and where planting never fails to be successful and profitable. In our Southern States there is a vast area of cotton lands yet uncultivated. If there were capital and labor enough ten millions of bales or more could be raised. This is the country, then, for the British to invest in if they would get an ample supply of cotton and a handsome return for their capital.

Repudiation and State Pride.

Mr. Fletcher, Tennessee's Secretary of State, has written to certain holders of that State's bonds that they will not be repudiated, for several reasons: "First and above all, the people of Tennessee are 'proud and true'; and that, finally, 'No Legislature can or dare adopt a measure which would dishonor the State by repudiation.'"

What a withering rebuke this conveys to those North Carolinians who are advocating repudiation.

Is North Carolina less "honest" or less "proud" than Tennessee?

Are North Carolinians more willing than Tennesseans to adopt a "measure which would brand them with disgrace and which would make their children's children blush to own their nativity?"

Nor do we believe that the honest people of North Carolina will ever consent to a measure which would be spurned by the honest people of Tennessee.

Improvement of Southern Horse Stock.

A few days ago we alluded in general terms to the necessity of using every effort to improve the stock of horses. We deem this subject, one of the greatest importance, and one which should command the attention of those who have charge of our Fairs and Agricultural Societies.

The scarcity of good horses in the South has become a subject of almost a national remark, not only by those who visit the South, but by our own people. Look where we will we cannot find one horse in a thousand that is more than an average, and the majority of them are far below the average.

This is the more strange as there is no part of the United States in which the horse is so generally used as it is in the South.

The distance between plantations and between towns is such that almost every man keeps one or more horses, and in addition mules to do the regular work.

It is an old saying, "It costs no more to keep a good horse than a bad horse," and it is true. We even think that it is cheaper, for a bad horse cannot do the same amount of work on the same amount of feed and care as can be done by a good horse.

Those who control the Agricultural Societies and who have the management of Fairs should do as much or more to secure the improvement of our stock of horses as for any other matter pertaining to agriculture.

Stock raising has always been one of the most profitable of all pursuits, and one in which the return of capital invested is sure and larger than in almost anything else.

The only difference in the cost of obtaining good and bad horses is the price of the service of the stallion. It costs no more to raise a thousand dollar horse than it does to raise a fifty dollar horse, while the price of service may be only twenty or thirty dollars higher.

We have seen many a colt, and yearlings at all, sold for a thousand dollars simply because it showed evidence of possessing the good qualities of the sire. Upon these colts the owners make from seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred dollars within two years time. These cases are by no means uncommon, but on the contrary happen every day.

Those men who have the enterprise to first secure a good blooded, good gaited and generally fine stock-horse in this State will reap a large fortune, and we shall be glad to see them get it for they will deserve it.

We wish to suggest to those who have the ordering of premiums, prizes, &c., for our fairs that in none of the awards have we seen the horse breed given the prominence to which he is entitled as the most useful and profitable of all domestic animals.

We wish to see good purses offered for trials of speed between North Carolina horses—both trotting and running.

We are aware that many people object to racing because money is bet upon the result by outside parties; but gambling is a thing which can be done upon anything, even upon the best and most good matters. It would be equally as wise to urge that there should be no elections, because men would bet upon the results. So we suggest to the Agricultural Societies that prizes be offered to the best trotting and running horses that our people may be induced to do all in their power to raise better horses and more of them.

Let sufficient inducements be offered to arouse our people to the importance of this subject, and we have taken the surest means of gaining the desired object.

We hope that our brethren of the press throughout the State, will lead their influence, each according to his own judgment, towards awakening the people to the necessity of improving the horse stock of North Carolina.

The Standard.

We are every day in the receipt of clubs of subscribers, varying from ten to twenty names each, and have nearly doubled our subscription list of five months ago. We take this method of returning our thanks to our friends who have gotten up clubs for us, and assure them that their efforts in our behalf shall not be forgotten.

The people recognize the fact that the STANDARD is the people's paper, and are rallying around it in numbers that prove that our efforts in behalf of the people are appreciated by those whose interests the STANDARD is every ready to defend. If our Weekly subscription list increases in the same ratio as it is now increasing, we shall gain five thousand new subscribers by the end of December next.

This popular recognition of our efforts to serve and please the people is truly gratifying to us, and will incite us to renewed efforts. The Weekly STANDARD is now the largest paper published in the State and we shall do our "level best" to make it the best paper. In the meantime we return our thanks for the clubs of subscribers we have received and hope to get many more.

The Comet and Other Discommodations.

Where is the comet whose coming has been so portentously announced and which was advertised to put in an appearance a month ago? Where is it? A world whose peace of mind has been assailed and whose existence has been threatened demands to know where is that comet? Nobody has been able to tell what the comet is made of but all have agreed that it is to run against the world, and that a smash-up is probable.

And where are the earthquakes that are to shake up the coffers of science? The time has come and gone and thus far no earthquake has been perceptible. Where are the comets?

And where is the comet which is to convey the cheering intelligence that there was to be an eclipse, and that the sun would never afterward shine so brightly as before, and then died with a smile? Where is she? The sun shines as well as ever it did, and for all practical purposes is just as good as a sun now as ever it was. Where's that comet?

We don't want the earth trifled with any more nor its inhabitants frightened. If these astronomers know anything let them keep still about it until it begins to work. If there's any comet coming we want it to come right off and attend to its business. If we are to be smashed we want it done without so much talk. And if any earthquake is going to break things we want it like lightning so long for as it can.

So, ye men of science, bring on your comet and your earthquake or ever after hold your peace.

Death of Senator Fessenden.

The telegraph announces that Senator WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN is dead. The event is not highly unexpected, as he has been ill for some time. Senator Fessenden was born in public life for many years. For a long time he was one of the leading politicians of Maine, and served several terms as State Senator. He was afterwards elected U. S. Senator from that State, which position he occupied until his death, with the exception of the time he acted as Secretary of the Treasury. In politics Mr. Fessenden was a thorough Republican and had always been identified with the movements of that party.

He was one of the Republican Senators who voted against the impeachment of JOHNSON.

The death of Mr. Fessenden leaves a vacancy which will be filled by the Governor of Maine. Hon. LOU M. MORRILL, ex-Senator, will probably be the one chosen to fill the vacancy, although there are already several aspirants.

Dead!

The Raleigh *Standard* misrepresents us when it quotes our remarks of last week as a confession that the Democratic party is dead. We said that the Democratic party in North Carolina since May,